



THE NEW SUN FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
ANDERSEN, MEYER
& CO., LTD.
No. 2, Queen's Road, Central
HONGKONG

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

8195 五拜禮號四十月三英港香

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

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SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post")

RETENTION OF GERMAN DOCTORS.

STORM OF PROTEST AT SHANGHAI.

Prominent Citizens Favour Temporary Exemption.

Shanghai, March 13.
The Atreus, the Nore and the Novara have sailed, with 1,800 repatriated Germans.
A hundred enemy subjects designated to go, including five doctors, are missing at the eleventh hour.

A storm of controversy centres on the question of the retention of the German doctors. A petition asking for their temporary exemption has been signed by five Americans, including Mr. J. H. Dollar (manager of the Robert Dollar Company) and Mr. W. C. Sprague (general manager of the Standard Oil Company), also Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
The Lancastrian Association is calling a public meeting of Britishers to protest against any exemptions, and the General Hospital announces that German doctors will not be allowed to attend private patients there.

It is learned that three German doctors, including Dr. Blumenstock, have been given refuge at the Woosung Medical College.
[The Nore and the Novara are due to reach Hongkong at daylight on Sunday.—H.K.T.]

A SHANGHAI RESIGNATION.

Shanghai, March 13.
Mr. A. G. Stephen has resigned from the China Association.

GOOD NEWS FOR DELAYED PASSENGERS.

Singapore, March 13.
It is understood that a ship is coming out which will be capable of taking home more than the number of passengers of the Nore and Novara who had their passages cancelled owing to the requisitioning of the ships for the repatriation of the Germans in China.

It is not known yet whether the vessel is to serve the Straits only or other ports also.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

FRANCE AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Paris, Mar. 1.
It is noticed that there is an important change in public French opinion concerning the League of Nations. There was a great deal of scepticism about the League being a practical measure, but it is now recognised that the League can be the safeguard of France.

BELGIAN CLAIMS.

Instructions have been given to M. Tardieu, President of the Commission studying the Belgian claims, to discuss with benevolence the territorial rectifications of Belgium, even where those go beyond the International treaties of 1830 and 1839, and the demands for a portion of the Dutch province of Limbourg and the Walloon districts of the German palatinates.

SINO-JAPANESE TREATIES.

A member of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference made a categorical statement that the Chinese Government had never objected to publishing all the Sino-Japanese treaties and notes well knowing that its interest is to avoid secret diplomacy. When the Five Power Council called for the secret documents the Japanese delegates expressed willingness to comply with the Council's request, wishing only to consult Tokio. Meanwhile the Chinese delegates too had no objection. The Chinese delegation declares that it is assured of wholehearted support of their attitude by the whole of China.—Havas.

STATEMENT TO JOURNALISTS.

Paris, March 7.
M. Tardieu at the weekly conference of journalists stated that the French Government hoped the League of Nations would be made a part of the preliminaries of peace. The connection between the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty must be maintained and it was highly desirable that the German delegates should admit the principle of the League of Nations, with the understanding that Germany would be made a member after giving proof of intention carry out the terms of peace. Agreement was brought about yesterday on the Naval Terms. The Allies are in complete accord that the German Navy should not be handed back to the Germans. The French favour the German Navy being given over in part to the French Government. Regarding the military terms M. Tardieu concluded that the Allies had unanimity in the feeling that the terms should be made more severe than suggested by the Allied military advisers. The Sub-Commission of War Responsibility submits a report indicating that the ex-Kaiser, the Crown Prince, the inner circle of the German war party and several hundred civil and military officials who governed occupied territories in France, Belgium, Poland, M. Leygues reiterated the previous expression of opinion that the German warships should neither be sunk nor broken up as constituting common capture of the Allies but should be divided in the best way for France to make up the losses sustained.—Havas.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE SPOILS OF WAR.

FORECAST OF DISPOSAL OF ENEMY TERRITORY.

Paris, March 8.
The Temps has given a forecast of the eventual partition of enemy territories under the mandatory system, as follows:—
France receives Syria, including Damascus and Alexandrette, also the greater part of the Cameroons and Togoland.
Great Britain receives Mesopotamia, Palestine and German East Africa.

Australia receives the German islands south of the equator, except Samoa.
Italy receives the stretch of territory between the parts of Smyrna which will be attributed to Greece and Armenia.
The United States receives Armenia.
Japan receives the German islands north of the equator.
New Zealand receives Samoa.—Havas.

THE SURRENDERED GERMAN WARSHIPS.

AN AGREEMENT AT LAST.

Paris, March 8.
A most important conference between Mr. Lloyd George, Colonel House and M. Clemenceau was held at the French War Office, when most of the principal questions were discussed, agreement being reached as to common action before the Conference in a spirit of co-operation and sympathy.

Concerning the ultimate disposal of the German Fleet it is understood that the Powers have agreed to distribute the surrendered German war vessels among themselves, Great Britain and America being in accord as to necessity of sinking their respective shares.—Havas.

REDUCING GERMANY'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

Paris, March 8.
It is worthy of note that France, which more than any other country is interested in the future military strength of Germany, has left to the Allies the imposing of stronger terms than suggested by herself. The British view is to permit Germany solely an Army of volunteers of 70,000 men.—Havas.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ROMANIAN DISTRESS.

Paris, March 7.
Queen Marie pleads for the Rumanian people who are suffering miseries from underfeeding. Revolution stories are untrue.—Havas.

BONUS FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Paris, Mar. 1.
Every French soldier will receive a bonus of £10 on demobilisation, together with 12 shillings for each non-combatant, and 18 shillings for combatants.

FRENCH SUMMER TIME.

Paris, Mar. 1.
French summer time begins to-night, legal time being put forward by sixty minutes.

MUSIC OR MAFFICKING.

A FITTING PEACE CELEBRATION.

When the great news of the signing of the armistice came London danced. Then she waited for something to happen. Nothing happened; so London danced again; and yet again, looking now a little sheepish. Still nothing happened, and London's limbs, from being flung about in an ecstasy of the soul, degenerated into the mechanical palsy of mirth that has staled in the keeping.

Church, State, Army, civic authority, artists, musicians, all were unprepared to help in giving corporate expression to London's joy and gratitude. A poem appeared in the Times; the Churches sang a German hymn of thankfulness; and after many days a brass band played. The heart of the Empire was frozen. Her sons, from a sense of duty, broke a little furniture, and wearily shook their legs again in Trafalgar square.

Beauty from ashes. From this squalor of rejoicing, from this aimless frenzy of men wishing to unite in thankfulness and not knowing how, has arisen a noble idea. The League of the Arts for National and Civic Ceremony

has come into being. Its aim is to supply the means of corporate expression in song and art on great national occasions.

First, it is an alliance of all the arts. The Council of the League will be formed of groups of art committees, in addition, of course, to a business committee. For the moment the Musicians' Committee, to mention one, consists of Adrian Boult, Percy Buck, H. Walford Davies, Harvey Grace, Charles Kennedy Scott, Martin Shaw, Geoffrey Shaw, R. F. Terry, and Ralph Vaughan-Williams.

Secondly, it is proposed that the scheme shall consist of local organisations which might well be used for local occasions. All choirs Church or secular, desiring to join the league should write to the organising secretary, Mr. Walter Yeomans, 37, South Molton-street, London, W.1.

The league is publishing a first book of songs suitable for the coming peace festivities. The music is simple and broad in character.

A great procession will be organised to celebrate the signing of peace. The choirs, split up into sections by bands, will march through London, singing their way, perhaps to Hyde Park, where they would mass together and unite in a great outburst of song.—Geoffrey Shaw in the Daily Chronicle.

NEW COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.

MR. BRETT'S ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

Mr. H. J. Brett is now in Hongkong as Commercial Intelligence Officer for South China. He proposes to make Hongkong his headquarters in connection with the scheme inaugurated by the Department of Overseas Trade for the institution of a better system of commercial intelligence for the assistance of British merchants and manufacturers. China is on the brink of a great trade development which will necessitate every effort being made by British manufacturers to get their full share of this trade.

Mr. Brett will visit other places in South China and expects to be housed shortly in the Secretariat, where he will be glad to discuss any question of a commercial nature which any local merchant may care to put to him. Mr. Brett's appointment was made from London.

There are in China three officers appointed under the scheme. They are Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., who is Commercial Counsellor of Legation, residing at Shanghai; Mr. A. Rose, C.I.E., Commercial Secretary of Legation, with headquarters in Peking; and Mr. H. J. Brett, Commercial Intelligence Officer for South China.

Mr. Brett has been in the Consular Service since 1901 and his last post was that of Assistant British Delegate to the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission. He has been Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Legation in Peking. Mr. Brett's appointment has been made with a view to supplying information to British merchants and manufacturers with regard to the markets of South China. It is a new departure.

IDEAL HOUSES.

DWELLINGS WITH QUARTER ACRE GARDENS.

Artisan's dwellings with a quarter of an acre of garden apiece—that is to be one of the fruits of the war. Messrs. Walter Somers and Co., who have in hand a housing scheme for their employees at Halesowen, propose to build four dwellings to the acre, and they have no misgivings about the ample allowance of land being well cultivated.

Mr. Seth Somers, the chairman of the company says the allotments provided for the men during the war had been put to the best use, and were an eloquent plea for the big garden attached to the dwelling. The firm has an estate of about a hundred acres within a mile of the works, and it is now preparing the land for building about a hundred houses.

There is to be no monotony either in lay-out or architecture. The dwellings will vary in size from idyllic cottages, suitable for the young couples who have had to postpone their marriages for want of house-room, to the more commodious family quarters. Each house will have a separate bathroom. The bath under the kitchen floor and the tip-up bath have been tried before and found wanting.

When asked whether it is expected that an economic rent will be possible, Mr. Somers shrugged his shoulders and pointed to the high cost of building materials, but said that, apart from sundried hearts at home, there were employees who went to the war as bachelors who now have wives to find homes for, and only building will solve the problem.

TO-MORROW'S PAGE OF PICTURES.

To-morrow's Pictorial Supplement, to be issued with the Telegraph, will be found of distinct local and general interest. It will include a recent photograph of the late Mr. James Dyer Ball, I.S.O., who is still remembered by many residents in the Colony.

Then there will be photographic groups of the Hongkong Football Club and South China Athletic teams who appeared in the final of the Hongkong Football Shield Competition last Saturday.

Other pictures of general interest will also be reproduced in the Supplement, which will no doubt be much in demand.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. G. N. Orme assumed the position of First Magistrate this morning.

St. Paul's College held their annual sports on Monday next at Happy Valley. A military band will be in attendance.

In connection with 25 traffic summonses this morning fines ranging from \$3 to \$10 were imposed by the Magistrate.

Messrs. Wiseman believe in taking time by the forelock. They announce that in the event of the weather to-morrow (Saturday) being wet and unfit for tennis, cricket or other outdoor recreations, a tea dance will be held at the Cafe.

A foreman of the Wah Lee contractor firm was this morning fined \$250 for being in possession of 71 sticks of gelignite without a permit. A Chinese woman who was arrested for carrying the basket containing the explosives was released, it being found that she had no knowledge as to its contents.

Information has been received in the Colony that Mr. Algar F. Carleton, formerly Vice Consul attached to the U.S. Consulate General here, and later raised to the rank of Consul assigned to the Consulate at Batavia to assist the Consul-in-charge, has been instructed to open a new Consulate of the United States at Medan, Sumatra, where American rubber interests are extensive. Mrs. Carleton has left for her home in England.

The American Consul General is able to announce that the import restrictions of the United States Government on peanuts have been removed as from March 11th. Individual import licences are still required for each shipment, but it is provided that the import licence number need not be produced at the Consulates before the consulating of invoices. Peanuts are not yet included under the terms of the general import licences. There will be no further trouble about shipments from this market under present arrangements.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell to-day for stealing an overcoat from a solicitor's clerk named Albert Young. The man went to his office and was caught by the clerk stealing his overcoat. Mr. Lindell complimented the man on what he termed his splendid record, which showed that he had been sent to gaol five times and was on the last occasion banished for 20 years. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' hard labour. It was stated by the Police that the man would be re-arrested after he had served his sentence, and tried on the charge of returning from banishment.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.17-10d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—cloudy. Barometer: 29.98. Temperature 2 p.m.:—62. Humidity 2 p.m.:—97.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tze Yat Po Service.)

Peking, March 13.
A telegram from Korea reports riots throughout the whole peninsula. A manifesto has been published declaring the independence of the former Korean Kingdom. The movement was started by the founder of the Tensukyo, having 1,300,000 followers. Thousands of arrests have been made by the Japanese.

Five thousand Chinese and foreigners witnessed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Victoria Arch yesterday in the Central Park, to commemorate the European War.

Peking papers strongly protest against Yang Wing-tai (the Financial Commissioner in Canton) contracting Japanese loans for the Canton tramway and telephone systems. Loan agreements have been disclosed involving \$15,000,000, with a monopoly on the tramways of the whole province for 50 years. It is reported that Chan King-ning, commander of Eastern Kwongtung, and Chun Shi-Fan, Tsuchun of Shensi, will both be removed, in order to facilitate the early resumption of the Conference.

Shanghai, March 13.
The Okura Company is negotiating an agreement with the Peking Government to form a big Sino-Japanese syndicate to work the Fung Wong Shan iron mine and other mines within 50 li of the vicinity, with preferential rights to supply China with steamers and ammunition. The Company will advance to China immediately \$30,000,000. The Peking papers strongly oppose the project.

The British and American Ministers have received instructions that as the European War is nearing its end, the War Participation Army's existence is unnecessary. They will give the Chinese Government definite advice again.

The War Participation Army has employed a large number of Japanese military trainers; 37 have already arrived.

The Cabinet has decided, commencing to-morrow, to publish all secret pacts in the Government Gazette.

When the adopted father of a boy who was arrested for picking the pocket of another person was called upon to-day by Mr. R. E. Lindell to account for the behaviour of his son, he told a harrowing tale. The boy, he said, was bought by him and reared as his own son. He was very turbulent at home, and rebelled against his adopted parents. When the father was away at work, and so unable to keep an eye on him, the boy quarrelled with his mother and, because she scolded him, he ran away from home, and turned pickpocket. The Magistrate ordered him to be soundly birched.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Malini at the City Hall—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

FETTERS ON TRADE.

A HOME OPINION.

There would seem to be a fairly unanimous feeling in the commercial world at the present moment with respect to the existing restrictions upon industry, says the *Daily Telegraph*. It is that they should be removed at the earliest possible moment, and that the Government are not acting as quickly and vigorously as they would if they were equally convinced of the desirability of their removal. No Minister, it is true, alludes to the subject without saying that the Government are as eager as anyone else to strike the fetters off industry. This may be true in a general way, but what the business world knows—though officialdom can hardly admit it—is that when it is to the interest of thousands of officials that Government control shall continue, these interested parties are sure to exercise a very strong pressure on the heads of their Departments to keep the control in being. When once a new bureaucracy is established, it is a difficult matter to get rid of it, even after the national necessity out of which it arose has ceased to exist. No one needs to be learned in the secrets of human nature to understand that the officials concerned with restrictions on trade are now endeavouring to keep their jobs for as long as possible. There are exceptions, of course, especially among the expert business men who were imported into these control departments at considerable sacrifice to their private interests. But these are not the majority of the new bureaucrats, who made very good bargains for themselves when they became Government officials, and will certainly be loth to see their occupation gone. Of course, this does not by any means wholly account for what seems to many the extreme slowness of the Government to take off the fetters or, as the chairman of an important company put it the other day, "to remove the blockade." The difficulties ought in common fairness to be recognised. Control in respect of the importation of raw materials cannot be cancelled by a stroke of the pen, owing, first, to the shipping problem, which did not cease to be acute when it ceased to be dangerous, and, second, to the needs of our Allies. Had there been no control, prices would have been rushed up to a fabulous height as soon as the armistice was signed, for all the Allies—in Europe, at any rate—were buyers to the full extent of their credit and capacity. It is no use crying for the impossible. We only ask to be persuaded that the Government are doing their best to remove the restrictions as quickly as possible, and are not being unduly influenced by officials whose period of usefulness has passed away, however indispensable—on this point, too, the commercial world has opinions of its own—they may have been at their appointment. The United States has been much more favourably situated. President Wilson was able to say, in his message to Congress, just before he sailed, "The moment we know the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials upon which the Government had kept its hands for fear there would not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies have been released and put into the general market again. The great industrial plants, whose whole output and machinery have been taken over for the uses of the Government, have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war." It is in that spirit that we expect the British Government to act in this country; though we fully realise the difference of the conditions.

But feeling, as we have said, is running strong in the commercial world. Hardly a day passes without the chairman of some important industrial concern referring to the subject at the general meeting of his company. One of the latest to do so was the chairman of the Barrow Hematite Steel Company, who said that "if this system of Government control were to continue for a very short number of years longer, it would be equivalent to signing the death warrant of British industry." The chairman of the Dorman Long Company said that there was a great deal of work awaiting the world, and they must see that this country got her share, but we must be free. He added, "from Government control and allowed once again to manage our own business." Lord Inchcape, at the recent meeting of the P. and O. Com-

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pany, laid stress on "the great disinclination of officials to part with the powers which they have obtained under 'Dora,' and said that numerous pretexts would be presented for their continuance. His general view is that the country will have an uphill task to get back to a pre-war position, but need not despair of success, 'given freedom from Government control and its irritating and wasteful interference.' That is the considered opinion of one of the shipping world, who is dead against any proposal to nationalise shipping, and is convinced that shipowners can manage their own business better than any State Department. The marked success of the Shipping Control is no argument against this, on the contrary, it reinforces it, for Sir Joseph MacLay is a shipowner of great experience, and, if report is to be trusted, he is very anxious to get back to the affairs of his own company.

Such men as he are not the normal type which bureaucracy produces; they are rather its very antithesis. The common opinion of the business world as to the effect of bureaucratic control was well expressed by Sir Vincent Caillard at the meeting of the Federation of British Industries, when he referred to it as "a mere stranglehold upon industry." Government control had certainly little enough to do with the development of British industry. Where it existed at all, it acted almost always as a clog and a hindrance. It was the spirit of individualism which created the mercantile supremacy of Great Britain, and that spirit groans under the trade restrictions now in vogue, and groans still more under their too often unintelligent application by officials who do not know the ABC of modern business. That has been a fruitful cause of trouble during the war. People recognised that there must be restrictions; they were goaded to wrath by the character of the officialdom responsible for putting them into force. That is why the word "control" is now such a stumbling-block even to those business men who admit that the unfettered individualism of the past is no longer applicable to the present, and who see, indeed, that it resulted in certain well-defined defects. One can imagine, theoretically, a perfect system of business controlled and directed by State officials for the highest good and advantage of the State and of all engaged in a particular industry. That seems to be the Socialist ideal. We will only observe in respect of it that the ideal bureaucrats required to work such a system do not exist, never have existed, and never will exist, and that while the impossible task of training them was being attempted British industry would be like to perish utterly. We do not want fetters. We want what President Wilson spoke of the other day: "Spirited business men and self-reliant labourers." There is no lack of the former, and it is these who are asking for the fetters to be struck off. As to the latter class there is much more doubt, for the Socialistic nationalising vogue of the present day which is popular in Labour circles does not preach self-reliance, but reliance on the State machine—its very contrary and opposite.

RIOT AT YANGTSE ENGINEERING WORKS.

SOLDIERS' FIRE ON MOB.

Hankow, Feb. 25. The Yangtse Engineering Works is the one establishment in the country to which the Chinese could point with pride as being a great concern which was founded, and extended till it has grown great, by the Chinese themselves without foreign inspiration or support. It employs at present about 1,500 hands and does all kinds of shipbuilding, bridge building and engineering work in a manner which comes in no way short of foreign firms. It is located some distance from Hankow, on the other side of the seven mile creek, and forms a little town by itself. Every effort has been made to benefit the workmen. Gardens, schools and clubhouses are provided and lectures and sermons are a steady feature of the uplift work carried on.

The works are at present being extended by the installation of a blast furnace and further machine shops which will necessitate doubling the number of hands employed. In this connection all hands were being registered, and sundry new arrangements made. A small minority objected to something and yesterday morning refused to go on duty, so they were gently put outside. It so happens that this out of the way and unprotected corner has become the happy hunting ground of all sorts of bad characters who do not feel safe in the native city, so the discontented got together about a thousand of these and returned armed with iron bars, tools and sticks to attack the works. It was about 9.30 in the morning and the gate was shut. Mr. Wong Kwong, the Manager, tried to reason with them but they burst in the gate and flew all over the place smashing everything breakable and laying out everyone who stood in their way. The 24 police of the works were able to do nothing and promptly disappeared, while Mr. Wong Kwong found it advisable to escape by a back door.

There were four Northern soldiers told off to guard the premises and they opened fire on the rioters wounding several with the result that the mob in turn got scared, and by the time that soldiers arrived from Seven mile Creek Paper mill, all was quiet—the four of them had licked the thousand. It is proposed to keep the works shut down till this matter can be satisfactorily straightened out. It is the business of the local officials to protect the public peace, and we understand that their attention has been several times drawn to the dangerous conditions surrounding this spot, but without any attention being paid. Unless China is content to abandon her works to the mercy of the bandit tribe—whether with uniforms or without—as she has already done her railways, it is time that native officialdom woke up to its duty in this connection. How are they going to protect the foreign concessions when they get them if they cannot keep mobs out of a native engineering works? C.C.P.

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The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

We are living in an era when the best elements of practically all the civilised nations are making tremendous efforts to right old wrongs and to establish a newer and a better way of life. At Paris, representatives of all the Allied nations are deliberating on great and important international issues, seeking to create a fresh and a more friendly relationship between Powers which hitherto have looked upon world problems rather more from their own specific standpoint than from the point of view of the benefit to humanity in general. It is a new world that they are founding. But it is of little use to improve international life unless at the same time there is an assurance of harmony and happiness in individual countries. So we find the various nations taking occasion to set their own houses in order as well. A great opportunity has come to make a clean sweep all round.

Britain, in this war, has shown that her people are not in the habit of losing their heads. In moments of dark anxiety, national solidarity has, happily, been preserved. The people of the Old Country made it their business to see the war through first, rather than to throw the nation into a state of chaos by putting domestic issues above national safety and existence. To all intents and purposes, the war is over now, and it is rightly felt that this is the moment when old internal grievances must be settled once and for all. It is true that in recent years the growth of democracy has been appreciable at home, but, after all said and done, only the fringe of the questions that matter has been touched. Defects in our social system have protruded themselves for centuries, and modern conditions have only served to aggravate them. In industrial life especially, it had, before the war, been foreseen that matters were rapidly approaching a crisis. And now the time has come for the evolving of some better order which shall be just and fair to all concerned. It is to grapple with this great problem, upon the right settlement of which the happiness of forty-five million people depends, that a great conference of employers and employed has assembled in London. The duties which lie upon it have been aptly described by Mr. Lloyd George as the settlement of the peace of the country, the setting up of a model civilisation for the rest of the world, and, in a very true sense, the saving of the State.

The Premier spoke well and wisely to the delegates at this momentous and historic conference. His plea, summarised, was for the exercise of common sense and fair play by both sides. He warned the employers that the taking of temporary advantages might finally ruin them. The meaning is obvious: it is that the denial of justice to the workers can only eventually end in revolution. That much is undoubted, for the growing consciousness of power among the masses surely implies a determination to secure their full rights. It was well too, that Mr. Lloyd George took occasion to point out that unemployment for the worker means far more than it ever can to the employer, and, Socialistic though it may seem, there is no answer to the statement by the Premier that it is unjust and unfair that a man seeking work should be deprived of food. He who will not work, of course, deserves no food, but the genuinely unemployed man has a right to look to the State for help for himself and family. There are obligations laid on the worker as well, and it will be equally disastrous if this occasion is made use of to fleece employers. Foreign competition and the need of productivity demand that the workers do their full share. These are some of the points that have to be adjusted at this great conference. It is a new relationship between Labour and Capital that is the end in view. For the sake of the future of the nation, it is to be hoped that common sense will prevail and that the sanity of the British people will ensure a lasting settlement.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SUGGESTIONS WANTED.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of seriously taking in hand at once the scheme for a War Memorial for the Colony. We have discussed this subject in our columns before but it is impossible to say too much about a matter such as this, for the War Memorial, whatever form it takes, will undoubtedly have a great place in the future life of the Colony. The scheme at present is in its infancy, and in a project such as this, too much care cannot be expended on the initial steps. Although there has been much discussion regarding the proposal, we think that the people of the Colony do not show the enthusiasm which the matter deserves. We can of course depend on the War Memorial Committee to give every effort to bring the scheme to a successful finish, but we would point out, and we are sure that the Committee will agree with us, that the erection of a fitting War Memorial is too important an undertaking to be left in the hands of a small Committee. Many suggestions have been put forward, but there are no doubt thousands of different opinions on the matter in the Colony. The Committee recognise this fact, and the Secretary, Mr. S.B.C. Ross is asking anyone who has a suggestion, to send it to him in order that the Committee will have every opinion before it when it comes to make the final decision. The people of Hongkong will therefore have themselves to blame, if the War Memorial is not to their liking. It is a matter for everyone in the Colony to see that Hongkong obtains a lasting and fitting memorial of the Great War.

GERMANY FIRST.

We think that the French taxpayers have a certain amount of right on their side, in refusing to consider the proposal by M. Klotz, Minister of Finance, to levy a tax on capital. The general feeling on the matter seems to be that Germany must pay before any of the victorious countries are called up to meet by taxation the increase that is inevitable. The question of making Germany pay is a vexed one, and after more than four months' discussion still remains unsolved. We have come to the conclusion that at present there is no basis for computing Germany's capacity to pay. Moreover it is not our business to do so. The French have wasted no time in trying to discover how to make Germany pay. They have simply assessed their own bill of damages, and presented it for payment. It will have to be compared no doubt with those of the other Allies, in order to ensure similar methods of calculation, and it will afterwards be for the Allies as a whole to settle the best means of securing payment. The French have sent in their bill to Germany, and we understand why they resent the proposal for a tax on capital. It seems wrong that a nation which has so much money due to her should be asked to pay for the war out of its own pocket. We have been told by the Prime Minister and others that Germany shall pay "up to the limit of her capacity," but the sooner the payment begins, the sooner will the Allies be able to meet their expenses.

DISTRACTED GERMANY.

Some time ago we were being assured that the moderate element in Germany were coming to the top and that the day of the Bolsheviks was about to end. The latest news from the German capital suggests that that was either a lying statement or an assertion based on inadequate knowledge. The country has been thrown into the throes of a general strike, and there is a great demand for a recognition of the Soviets. What the end aimed at happens to be, is by no means clear. The agitators want the release of political prisoners, the dissolution of the volunteer army, etc., and they are said to have denounced the Hohenzollerns, Hindenburg and Ludendorff. But of constructive ideas there appear to be none. What all their wishes have been gratified, what is it that they seek? Nobody seems to know, and probably the agitators do not of all. It seems that the German people have got themselves into a chaotic muddle, and that they have not the faintest idea what they want or how to get it. How have the mighty fallen!

DAY BY DAY.

SOME MEN ARE KNOWN BY THE COMPANY THEY ARE UNABLE TO GET INTO.

The golf Cup, presented by Mrs. Drooper was won by Miss Jessie Rodger with a score of 1 up on bogey.

A fine of \$20 was inflicted on a Chinese who was found in possession of four tael of opium dross on board the Kwongai.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Shellin arrived on the Dilwara to-day. Mr. Shellin has come from Shanghai and hopes to stay here for about two months.

Mr. Peki P. Wong, the well known billiard player, lost \$10 to Inspector Garrod this morning on account of his private riches causing an obstruction.

The rickshaws are in full swing at the Peak, and are very efficient, as can be gathered from the fact that the coolies took Inspector Garrod, the Traffic Inspector, round the Peak!

Yesterday's health return shows two fatal cases of plague, one of cerebro-spinal fever (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric. The last named was a Japanese case; the rest Chinese.

Paymaster Captain S. de V. Taylor, just raised to that rank, was paymaster of the cruiser, Orlando, China Squadron, in 1900, and took part in the bombardment of the Taku Forts and their capture in that year (medal with clasp).

Admiral Sir Martin Jerram, K.C.B., former C.O.C. of the China Squadron, has been appointed President of the Committee to review the pay and conditions of service of officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

Subscribers to the Dover Patrol Memorial Fund will be interested to learn that the net amount subscribed was \$778.37, equalling, at 3/1, £120, and a telegraphic remittance of this amount was made to the Mayor of Dover on 12th March, as a contribution from Hongkong Britons.

The *Yellow Dragon*, Queen's College magazine, has made its appearance for March. It is a most excellent number and is in every way a credit to the Editor and contributors. There is a wealth of matter dealing with College activities, whilst the humorous verses and prose writings are intensely interesting. The *Yellow Dragon* has evidently taken a new lease of life.

The Frawley Company wound up its season at the Theatre Royal last night with the presentation of the side-splitting and mirth-provoking piece "Fair and Warmer." From a financial point of view, this tour, so far as Hongkong is concerned, must have been a highly successful one, full houses being the rule. Their repertoire comprised farcical comedies, and in this case the Company gauged the tastes of the Hongkong public to a nicety. Their best production was "It Pays to Advertise," and a good second was "Fair and Warmer." As a spontaneous laughter-producing, these two are very good American productions. Last night the actors covered themselves with glory. On Mr. G. A. Forbes, as a model husband whose only fault was that he was too good for his wife—so good that his goodness made her forget that she was his wife—fell the brunt of the acting. His taming of the shrew was a clever bit of work. As the stay-at-home, temperate, harmless husband and a man who decides that there should be no bridle on his licence for Oriental pleasures and cock-tails and "green elevators" he showed himself to be a real actor. Miss Molly Mallin, as the wife of this model husband, was also good. Miss Florence Chapman, as the wife of the model husband's collegiate chum, gave an exceptionally good rendering of her part.

ROBBIE'S LETTER.

TO HIS NEPHEW IN AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1919.

Dear Allick,

Peace has fairly broken out at last in Hongkong. What between Celebrations and War Memorials we'll soon be in the thick of it. Man, it's very amusing to see with what alacrity and push the Government and the Community can go at business like this and yet when it comes to the question of a Commission to go into the Housing Question it's a case of the non-return brain every time. Already there's been quite a few suggestions in the way of a War Memorial, but I notice the majority of them are inclined in the direction of something we can use ourselves—no for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors here. That's just the same as if I bought Janet a pipe for her Christmas present. Taking it by and large, it looks as if this war is as good an excuse as any to get a new Town Hall and Theatre built. But myself, I'm in favour of an Hospital. When it comes to a question of look-see, an Hospital can be made as just handsome as a Statue, or a Theatre, which are only the symbols of a dumb alphabet anyway. A theatre or a town hall is like your Sunday clothes—they look fine once in a while but they're idle most of the time, whereas an Hospital is generally working to capacity houses. And what's more forbye, there would be plenty of wall space for the brass tablets to the committee's names, anyhow. A theatre is all very well in its way but it's lightsome material for such a solemn object. An Hospital is a better place wherein to keep green the memory of our boys. A sick bed is more conducive to sober thought than seat A 47 in the Dress Circle. I would have such an Hospital under civic control and the fees within reason. It's cheaper for a man to stay, six weeks in the Hotel Cecil than to have a course of measles in Hongkong. If you're a man of ordinary means the total bill hits you such a blow on the cheque book that it takes the best part of a year to recover. Sickness anywhere is hard lines; here, it's a financial calamity. How many Europeans are there to-day who are eligible for treatment at the Matilda Hospital? Because of the higher cost of living and house rents, salaries have naturally increased all round and because the trustees of the Matilda Hospital haven't taken the necessary steps to keep pace with the times they have put a crimp in the Hospital's usefulness. By all means let's have an Hospital—an honest-to-goodness one—that'll care our sickness, without removing our entire bank balance.

.....for it's what you can really do, and not what you think you can do, that counts in the long run.....While on this strain, let me tell you that I heard the other day that the Kowloon Dock boys won the Shield this year for machine gun firing. I wouldn't be surprised if it was, some of the remnant of the old Centre Section crowd that did the trick. A rude lot in their day, mind ye, before they came under the refining influence of the Hongkong infusion, but apparently still able to keep their tails up. The last time I saw some of them on parade was at the funeral of one of their old comrades. No new Governor landing at Blake Pier could have got a smarter salute, which proves that at least they had respect for the dead even if they never had much for the living. Their performance last week proves that you can never take too much for granted. Appearances are often deceptive and an ingrowing gronch sometimes covers a lot of keenness and dexterity.

Talking about appearances reminds me that I saw a Bishop coming out of the Bank the other day with a straw-wrapped package that at five yards away looked like the twin brother of Johnny Walker in the bottle. Wasn't it a blessing that it wasn't the Hongkong Hotel front door that he was stepping

out of? It just shows you that no one can be too careful of appearances. Of course it might have been a bottle of Grape Juice or some varnish to brighten up the spare bedroom chairs, but he took a chance with Hongkong folks. A Mussulman could spread his prayer rug on the pavement of a Paris boulevard without attracting more notice than a polite apology from some passer-by who might have jostled him but a captured newsboy is enough to block Queen's Road Central for an hour. A police whistle in Hongkong is more potent than one single blast from Gabriel's trumpet will ever be.

To come back to what I was saying. Many a man has been sacrificed to calve a dull patch of conversation. The splash of the soda, the tinkle of the tea-cups and the clatter of frivolous tongues have been the "March funebre" of many a career, and men are as bad, if not worse, than women in this respect. Once the scandal-mongering begins, Heaven alone knows where it will end.

Mind ye, ye canna' keep a secret by lowering your voice, and the dull truth has to travel mighty quick to catch up on the amusing lie. The wireless telegraphy of gossip is enough to make Marconi go wrong in the mind. It "pays to advertise" but this kind costs the poor unfortunate nothing. Our weak points are always dead sure of a free advertisement.

It is easy to write an advertisement, though those in the know will tell you that it is getting increasingly difficult to write one that folks will read. The amusing little sneer of the tattler, the spicy piece of slander, the hideous falsehood is, however, seldom overlooked. We're built that way, it seems.

.....aye, as I was saying, he's a good bit better but he's keeping up the cough yet as a sort of camouflage for Mrs. Macpherson's benefit, I suppose.

"Aye," says he one night after he'd played a larynx solo for about three minutes by the clock, and stretching out for a match to light his cigar, "a right bad cough, mind I'm tellin' ye" says he.

"Aye," says I. "That's a cough many a man in Happy Valley would be glad of the now, but if ye would stop disinfecting your system with these torches ye call cigars, ye would give yourself a better chance no' to speak o' the white curtains and the general atmosphere o' the place."

Macpherson, he just glared for a while at me till I began to think that maybe the heat of the thing so near his face had affected his mind. "Ye canna' get better," spluttered he. "I don't care where ye go, ye canna' get better." "Well," says I. "What for do you no' stop smoking them then and give yourself a chance? I tried the last one you gave me on Janet's roses and now she's in a state, for she thinks it's a new kind o' blight and it so near the Flower Show time. Besides the last one ye gave me was so riddled wi' holes that ye could play the flute on it and could only be successfully smoked wi' the help o' a wee donkey pump attached to the back of your neck."

Talking seriously though, have you ever noticed that the gift cigar has from time immemorial always been the supreme object of ridicule? People who have never tried to be funny in their lives will often break out on the subject of cigars. It is part of the comedian's stock in trade. This particular form of philanthropy has been treated from most points of view but there is always on top some insatiable scribe who feels that he has a mething fresh to say on the subject. In Hongkong the gift cigar is more often the concrete indication of your friend's taste than of his purse. But at home the gift cigar is more often used as a snare to effect the sale of something. The value of the gift cigar as a selling force lies largely, however, in its instrumentality in enabling the salesman to conceal his washing bill in his expense account. Out here it is one of the tests of friendship.

Yours truly,
ROBT. MACWHITER.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLE-
WORK GUILD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

City Hall Work Party (under Mrs. Stabb):—January 9th vesta, 71 pyjamas, 43 shirts, 68 kimono bed-jackets, 37 ladies' knickers, 11 girls' dresses, 3 children's pyjamas, 33 boy's overalls, 49 baby's vests, 48 milk covers, 68 handkerchiefs, 130 pants, 20 mosquito nets, 38 boy's shirts. February:—126 vests, 63 pyjamas, 30 shirts, 4 kimono bed-jackets, 32 ladies' knickers, 17 boy's overalls, 65 baby's vests, 24 milk covers, 90 handkerchiefs, 19 pants, 3 boy's pyjamas, 3 boy's shirts, 8 bonnets, 39 pillow slips, 74 sheets.

Union Church Working Party (under Mrs. Macosachie), January:—94 shirts, 68 pyjamas, 31 bed jackets, 6 doz. food covers, 5 doz. eye bandages, 25 doz. handkerchiefs, 19 pairs of socks, 24 pairs of bed socks, 8 pairs of knee caps, 8 caps and helmets, 14 muffers, 3 trench sweaters, 13 scrubbers. February:—37 shirts, 100 pants, 63 pairs of socks, 24 pairs of knee caps, 14 trench sweaters, 15 muffers, 1 helmet, 5 pairs of mittens.

Wesleyan Church Working Party, January:—36 scrubbers, 11 surgical caps, 13 food covers, 76 shirts, 16 pants, 3 pairs of socks, 6 pillow slips, 1 muffer.

Helena May Institute (under Mrs. Jordan):—1,188 rolled bandages, 10 triangular bandages, 3 head bandages, 3 eye bandages, 1 many tail bandages, 50 pillow slips, 12 large swabs, 44 swabs, 4 pairs of socks, 1 pair of knee caps.

Peak Club Working Party (under Mrs. Harton):—January:—186 roller bandages, 18 dysentery pads, 30 shell swabs, 72 sponge swabs, 2 packets gauze pieces (done up in lots). February:—240 roller bandages, 24 dysentery pads, 3 pneumonia jackets, 12 shell swabs, 72 sponge swabs.

Naval and Dockyard Branch (under Mrs. Gurner):—January:—Clothing for French Repatriate: 7 dresses, 10 petticoats, 14 stays, 14 overalls, 10 pelisse and capes, 8 baby's jackets, 12 white chemise, 8 flannellette chemise, 7 baby's long flannellette chemise, 7 baby's long flannellette petticoats, 8 straight flannels, 8 squares, 3 quilts, 13 bibs, 11 boots, 4 shoes, 4 boys' shirts, also 40 vests, 4 pants, 2 shirts, 15 socks, 1 sweater, 1 knee cap, 1 glove, 35 handkerchiefs, 37 mops, 29 jug covers.

Catholic Women's League (under Miss Loureiro):—January:—12 pairs socks, 2 sweaters, 8 muffers, 9 knitted scrubbers, 48 food covers, 36 khaki handkerchiefs, 1,320 sponge swabs, 1,260 rolled bandages, February:—15 muffers, 5 sweaters, 15 pairs socks, 18 doz. khaki handkerchiefs, 26 doz. jug and milk covers, 40 mops, 29 knitted scrubbers, 38-2/3 doz. eye and mouth washers, 648 rolled bandages, 510 sponge swabs.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, March 13.
The Germans have gone from Canton, or at least the major portion of them. A boat left its moorings early this morning under sealed orders with a quantity of this particular cargo aboard, but it is understood a few are left behind who were unable to reach Canton until this afternoon.

Malini, the magician, is expected to visit Canton for the purpose of giving a performance at the Canton Club Theatre on the Shameen, during the week-end. He may not leave very quickly as it is rumoured there are a number of engagements awaiting him on arrival.

Last evening was the third and last performance of the Vanity Fair Company. They were welcomed by a full house, many extra seats having to be brought in to accommodate the audience. Mr. Leslie Holmes was there with a very large eye for an appreciative audience which he worked to the utmost and kept laughing continually. The performance was followed by an impromptu dance which was kept going till the morning was well advanced.

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HONGKONG'S NEW
ENTERPRISE.

A SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

All round us are signs of new ideas. New firms are coming into existence and there is an attempt to introduce into this Colony modern necessities. There is great scope in this direction. A new movement is to teach ladies and gentlemen the art of motoring and also to train out expert mechanics and chauffeurs. The Chinese seem to make very good chauffeurs. The question is when is a chauffeur not a chauffeur? He is not a chauffeur when he has not a diploma. The chauffeur has serious responsibilities on his shoulders. He is entrusted with the lives of others, and if he is not a thorough master of his machine he is likely to bring his cargo to grief, or have them hurled into the sea while travelling down the sea front. This should give anyone seriously to think. At present all those who profess to drive a motor-car are subjected to an examination by the Police as a preliminary to the issue of a licence. Such examinations may be of a cursory nature or of a searching type. About this we are not in a position to say, but it would be certainly advantageous to have a recognised automobile school where chauffeurs could graduate, and the school's diploma, together with the Police certificate, should ensure safety to the lives of joy-riders.

There is a fine field in Hongkong for such an institute, and numerous opportunities for an inexperienced driver to bring his car to grief. Mr. van De Velden who is an expert in the motor-car business, having seen service in the Belgium Automobile Corps and been connected with the Sweeneyard Automobile School and the Troy Dollar Automobile School of Detroit, Michigan, has stepped into the breach and opened out a School of Motoring in Shaikwan. He has been fortunate in securing Blackhead's Soap Factory for his motor factory. Fronting the sea, it is commodious and airy with the capacity of housing 120 motor-cars. It is 120 yards in length and is a minute's walk from the tram. The building has accommodation on top for as many cars as the ground floor.

The top floor is to be utilised just in the same manner as the ground floor. The premises stock both old and new cars, the old machines for those who are beginning to learn motoring and the new ones for advanced pupils. The stock is a large and varied one and the tastes of one and all can be satisfied.

All the learners will be instructed by Mr. van De Velden himself, round the workshop, there being a large stretch of land for the purpose. When they have learnt the art of handling the car Mr. van De Velden will accompany them on the roads, and no pupil can assume entire control of a car until he becomes proficient.

With the new roads that are being opened up in the New Territories and the excellence of some of our roads in Hongkong, motoring is sure to attract more votaries. The art should prove especially attractive to ladies, as motoring is a modern accomplishment.

Mr. van De Velden thinks that, with the resources at his disposal, he can conduct a school for 200 pupils.

LEFT FOR HOME.

MR. A.H. SKELTON
DEPARTS.

Mr. A.H. Skelton left the Colony by the Empress of Russia on Thursday. Mr. Skelton came to Hongkong in 1889 to join the firm of Lane, Crawford and Co. as Assistant Manager. He was made a partner in 1901. He was a very popular man both in and out of business, and about 20 years ago he excelled in billiards, tennis and shooting and his name frequently appeared in championship events. Of late years he has given up these more active pursuits and become an enthusiastic golfer and motorist. He has for many years been a Justice of the Peace and till the time of his retirement was a Director of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Union Water Boat Co., Ltd.

Mr. Skelton will join his wife and family at Victoria and later in the year will proceed to England where he will settle down to what his friends hope will be many years of well earned leisure.

CANTON GERMANS.

FIRST BATCH LEAVES.

The first batch of deported Germans left Canton at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, aboard the Butterfield & Swire's s.s. Sui Yang, for Shanghai, by way of Hongkong. The batch consisted of five men, six women, and twelve children, representing six families in all. Several men from the Tarantula and the Maritime Chinese Customs were on board with the Germans. The deportation was ordered by the Bureau of Repatriation of Enemy Subjects of the Military Government.

Another batch of 29 Germans will be deported to-day, and they will probably be sent back to Germany direct from Hongkong, if the arrangements being made are complete.

Mr. Li Shu Cheng is the director of the Repatriation Bureau, assisted by Wu Cheng and Wen Liang Yi, associate directors. — Canton Times.

FOOTBALL.

H. K. F. C. v. R. E.

The following players have been chosen to represent the Hongkong Football Club in their game with the Royal Engineers on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 4.15 p.m. on the Club ground:—G. Rodger; D. Reichelmann and E. Bliss; T. R. Chissels, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; W. Taylor, B. Pasco, A. H. Clark, H. McTavish and C. Jennings.

The garage carries thousands of spare parts and all modern accessories, and each student who goes through the course will receive a diploma, which should be an insurance against bogus drivers. The new Automobile School will undertake the overhauling of cars of any make, painting, and the repairing of cars of any model and body. Mr. van De Velden expects to fill an urgent want and is quite sanguine of success.

We have no doubt that the enterprise will be crowned with success.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

PRESENTATION OF
TROPHIES.

A five o'clock, yesterday evening, the trophies won by the successful competitors at the Flower Show were presented, amongst those present being His Excellency Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Admiral Tudor, Major General Ventris, Commodore Gurner, Sir William Rees Davies, and Sir Paul Chater.

Mr. H. W. Looker, President of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, asked Mrs. Gurner to present the prizes, which office that lady filled most gracefully. The prizes consisted, for the most part, of silver articles and were distributed first, after which the challenge cups were presented to this year's winners and small replicas to those who held them last year.

At the conclusion, Mr. H. W. Looker said:—Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, I want you to join me in a vote of thanks to Mrs. Gurner for being kind enough to grace our show with her presence to-day and for doing us the honour of presenting the prizes which we have won. I think, considering the extremely bad winter and the extraordinarily wise predictions which were made as to the sort of flower show we were going to have, we have on the whole had an extraordinarily good one (Applause)—and some of the exhibits under the circumstances, I regard, personally, as nothing less than marvellous. There are two points I want to make and one is to ask exhibitors next year to personally see that their exhibits are ticketed before they leave their houses. It is hardly fair to throw upon the Chinese gardener the task of deciding between the different varieties of flowers, and the poor fellow almost invariably makes mistakes which create great confusion and throw a great deal of hard work on the officers. We ask exhibitors next year to affix the tickets themselves to the plants or flowers before they leave the house. The other suggestion is this: I notice we have here to-day His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. The Government has always taken very great interest in our flower show and has always shown that it is ready, as we all know, to accept and welcome any suggestion whatever made to it. I am now going to make one which I hope His Excellency will take a note of and promote to the utmost of his power, and it is this—that included in the staff of the Botanical and Forestry Department we should have in future a trained English-speaking gardener who would not only be available for the actual working operation of growing flowers in the public gardens, but also for the general community as consulting gardener at a moderate fee. With one or two notable exceptions we are all extremely ignorant of gardens and plants, how to cultivate them and what to do with them. If we had a gardener from Home it would tend to materially advance the interests of the Society and of the Colony in which flowers and gardens form so great an attribute. I ask you to join and giving three cheers to Mrs. Gurner.

The audience complied most heartily, after which Mr. Looker referred to the excellent work done by the Hon. Sec., Mr. H.B.L. Dowbiggin, whose splendid organisation and hard work were highly appreciated. Mr. Dowbiggin then presented Mrs. Gurner with a small silver vase with a dwarf plant, as a memento of the occasion. At the stall presided over by Mrs. Harrington, containing cut flowers which were offered for sale, the proceeds being donated to St. Dunstan's Home, and the Hongkong Benevolent Society, a considerable amount of money was raised. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak paid \$50 for the roses used in Mrs. Harrington's table decoration. Mr. Dowbiggin also sold some carnations, by auction, which had been presented by Mr. Downing, eleven of the blooms being purchased by Mr. Chun King Yue for \$275, three by Mr. E. J. Joseph for \$100 and three (grown by Mr. Dowbiggin) by Mr. N. J. Stabb for \$75.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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HOME FOOTBALL.

Home football matches played on January 18 resulted as follows:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.	
Hibernians	0 Patrick Thistle
Third Lanark	3 Heart of Mid.
St. Mirren	0 Celtic
Rangers	4 Queen's Park
Dumbarton	0 Morton
Airdrieonians	2 Kilmarnock
Falkirk	0 Clydebank
Motherwell	4 Ayr United
Clyde	0 Hamilton A.

LANCASHIRE LEAGUE.	
Bolton Wand.	3 Blackburn R.
Burnley	2 Bury
Everton	3 Oldham Ath.
Manchester U.	0 Stockport Co.
Preston N.E.	0 Port Vale
Rochdale	4 Manches. City
Southport V.	2 Liverpool
Stoke	2 Blackpool

MIDLAND LEAGUE.	
Barnsley	0 Leeds City
Bradford City	0 Hull City
Grimsby Town	3 Bradford City
Huddersfield	5 Rotherham C.
Leicester F.	0 Notts Forest
Notts County	2 Birmingham
Shef. Wednes	4 Lincoln City
Coventry City	2 Sheffield Un.

LONDON COMBINATION.	
Tottenham H.	2 Clapton Or
Chelsea	0 West Ham Un.
Arsenal	3 Brentford
Crystal Pal.	1 Fulham
Q.P. Rangers	3 Millwall Ath.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.	
Rangers	23 12 3 3 57 10 37
Celtic	22 15 2 4 45 15 36
Morton	24 14 2 8 55 27 36
Patrick Thistle	23 12 6 5 41 28 23
Motherwell	23 10 5 8 36 25 28
Kilmarnock	24 11 7 6 48 40 28
Ayr United	24 10 10 4 46 45 24
Heart of Mid.	22 9 8 5 33 31 23
Clydebank	23 7 8 37 45 22
Third Lanark	24 8 10 6 44 40 22
St. Mirren	23 6 9 37 41 20
Queen's Park	21 8 10 3 35 38 19
Clyde	23 6 11 6 31 42 18
Hamilton Acad.	23 7 12 4 33 51 18
Falkirk	24 16 13 5 35 46 17
Airdrieonians	23 4 10 9 26 35 17
Dumbarton	21 2 12 7 16 40 11
Hibernians	22 3 18 1 16 62 7

LEAGUE CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

In this match at Happy Valley to-morrow at 2.15 p.m. Kowloon will be represented by:—J. P. Robinson, J. D. Birrell, D. M. Goodall, J. H. Mead, C. P. James, A. de Sousa, C. J. Stapleton, H. Overy, R. Pestonji, T. M. Cockrane, and A. O. Brown.

THINKS THEY SAVED HER BABY'S
LIFE.

Canadian mothers have known and trusted Baby's Own Tablets for years. Here is one such mother's experience:—
"I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets they relieved him almost at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless and I feel that I cannot say too much in their favour." writes Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest Falls, Ontario.
To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They gently regulate the bowels, make teething easy, are a specific for colic, diarrhoea, indigestion, simple fever and worms. Contain no opiates, are guaranteed absolutely harmless for the youngest child. Of chemists, also post free, 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

THE FEATURE PAPER.

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On TUESDAYS for

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On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

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"NATIONAL SUPPLEMENT"

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Note the day on which your

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Light in weight yet warm, make an excellent between-Season bath robe and are the best for travelling, being less "bulky" than a heavy wool gown or bath robe.

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LIGHT IN WEIGHT—SMART IN APPEARANCE.

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30, 12 & 18 inch carriages

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
EGYPT &c.

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Marseilles	Due London
NORE	14th Mar.	20th April	2nd May
NOVARA	14th Mar.	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE	14th Mar.	18th May	27th May

* Will take same bottom cargo for Rotterdam—Not available for passenger.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hongkong	Due Bombay
DILWARA	15 Mar., noon.	31st March

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NELLORE | 13th Mar., noon. | Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1919. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

VIA
Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	13 March.	31 March.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	19 March.	9 April.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	23 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	14 Aug.	1 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, mail, and reservation of accommodation, apply to the undersigned or to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Ltd., 100, Queen's Quay West, Toronto, Canada.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	26th March.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	23rd April.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	21st May.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA-BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141. Charter Road.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	"Shidzuoka M." T. 13,500	WED. 19th Mar. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300	FRI. 23th Mar. at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	WED. 2nd Apr. at 11 a.m.
HAMA		

SHANGHAI & KOBE	"Tenshin Maru" T. 12,600	WED. 13th Mar. at 11 a.m.

LONDON or Liverpool via Singa-	"Inaba Maru" T. 12,600	SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo,	"Kamo M." T. 13,500	SAT. 5th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Suez and Port Said	"Tango Maru" T. 13,500	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam-	"Nikko M." T. 9,600	WED. 23rd Apr.
boanga, Thursday Is., Town-		

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe		For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
Yokohama, San Francisco and		

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca		
and Colombo		

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen-	"Akita M." T. 8,000	SAT. 15th March.
ang and Rangoon		

Operating by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," and "Nikko Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement. For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
PERIA MARU	5th April.
KOREA MARU	25th Apr. from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	25th Apr. from Yokohama.
TERUYO MARU	5th May.
SHINYO MARU	25th May.
SIBERIA MARU	2nd May from Yokohama.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers: ARTO MARU, SEIYO MARU, KITO MARU.

Steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS:
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(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"

April 3rd, 1919. April 24th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.
S.S. "WALTON HALL" Sailing 22nd March.
S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" Sailing 15th April.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned. Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 11, Mar. 1917

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FUTURE OF THE WHITE STAR LINE.

Shipping authorities continue to be keenly interested in the future of the British lines controlled by the International Mercantile Marine Company, which suggests interesting possibilities.

On the one hand there has been the refusal of the United States Shipping Board to permit the sale to a British syndicate of the ships controlled by the International Mercantile Marine Company, but by the British flag, and on the other, the willingness of the United States Government, officially announced, to purchase the vessels on the terms of the British offer, which is popularly supposed to be \$90,000,000 (£18,000,000), and work them as Government-owned ships.

The whole question has been much discussed in the American Press, and particularly an announcement by Mr. Bainbridge Colby, a Shipping Board Commissioner, to the effect that "it was under complete agreement with the British Government that the United States Shipping Board decided to take over the International Mercantile Marine Company's ships flying the British flag."

This is the first announcement that any such "decision" had been taken by the United States Government. Discussing this question the New York "Journal of Commerce," in its issue of November 29, suggests that an assurance has been given to the British Admiralty that the large volume of tonnage which was under construction in American yards for British account and was requisitioned in July, 1917, should be restored. It is argued that the tonnage now under construction in the American yards is almost exclusively of the cargo-carrying type, which is urgently needed in British trade, whereas the vessels of the White Star and other British lines, which now form part of the International Mercantile Marine Company, are largely passenger ships, and would be correspondingly acceptable to the United States.

It should, however, be pointed out that no class of British ship has suffered during the war more severely than the liner, which has been employed for a variety of services, such as armed cruisers, transports, and hospital ships, and every British line is feeling the loss of this high-class tonnage, which takes a long time to replace. As yet there is very little sign of its being replaced. The White Star Line, of which the Olympic is the chief unit, has rendered splendid service during the war. The Atlantic Transport Line is another highly important British fleet forming part of the International Mercantile Marine.

Ever since the stock of the British companies was acquired many years ago by the Morgan Syndicate, their anomalous position has been discussed, and it is only right to point out that the removal of the British ships from the British Register would undoubtedly be felt deeply by the British people for a number of reasons, not the least of which would be that of sentiment. That is a feeling which the United States will appreciate fully and generously. Mr. Harold Sanderson, the British representative of the International Mercantile Marine Company in England, is now in New York in connection, it is understood, with the future of the company and of its British units, and it is reasonable to assume that no change in the status of the vessels flying the British flag will be contemplated, at any rate, until after a full statement of the position has been given to the country.

"COCAINE VICTIMS."
Cocaine finds its victims to some extent in all walks of life. Individuals who are otherwise quite respectable will occasionally succumb to the vice, but it is undeniably true that the overwhelming majority of "dope fiends" consist of moral perverts of both sexes. These degenerates took to drugs as a matter of course, in the first instance. No question of refusing to experiment arose with them, and, having once started, they no longer fight against the vice. They welcomed its introduction with open arms as something new. Their point of view made them realize also that, as cocaine assuaged the resistance of all who come beneath its spell, it serves to swell the ranks of those who, like themselves, are addicted to unnatural vices.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Chenan	15th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	17th Mar. at 10 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tean	18th Mar. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong March 14, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular fortnightly service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected on	Will leave on	For
Tjimonok	Shanghai	13th Mar.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	18th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Malan	A. H. Stewart	21st Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via S'hai & N'po	Esang	Mon., 17th Mar. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 18th Mar. at d'light.
KOBE	Fooksang	Thurs., 20th Mar. at d'light.
TIENSIN	Chipsing	Fri., 21st Mar. at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri., 21st Mar. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & Penang	Namsang	Fri., 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Hongkong.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Harbin and Yankow via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when no cargo is taken.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kades, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wuhu and Chifu.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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CARS IN
TOWN.CITY HALL
ST. ANDREW'S HALL
LAST NIGHTMALINI
TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Prices ... \$3.00 & \$2.00.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the powers contained in Article 48 of the Articles of Association of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited and of all other powers therein enabling it, the Board has cancelled the certificates for the shares of the Society set out below and has disposed of such shares in the open market and as from the date hereof no rights under such certificates will be enforceable and no new certificates for the said shares have been issued in place of the certificates set out below.

Certificate No. 1637 for 5 shares Nos. 6136/6143 in name of A. Ehlers & Co.			Certificate No. 1638 for 5 shares Nos. 6144/6150 in name of A. Ehlers & Co.		
1521	10	7581/7590	1521	10	7581/7590
2248	1	12098	2248	1	12098
3328	5	1121/1125	3328	5	1121/1125
3329	5	2285/3000	3329	5	2285/3000
1855	5	456/460	1855	5	456/460
2327	5	8311/8315	2327	5	8311/8315
3321	5	11069/11073	3321	5	11069/11073
3322	3	11074/11075	3322	3	11074/11075
1499	1	4015	1499	1	4015
1931	2	10938/10950	1931	2	10938/10950
2667	10	7606/7610	2667	10	7606/7610
		8381/8385			8381/8385
2668	10	561/570	2668	10	561/570
2869	10	971/980	2869	10	971/980
2870	10	4056/4055	2870	10	4056/4055
2871	10	4066/4075	2871	10	4066/4075
3154	2	10608/10609	3154	2	10608/10609
3155	3	12246/12248	3155	3	12246/12248
2620	5	3216/3220	2620	5	3216/3220
2621	5	3221/3225	2621	5	3221/3225
2671	5	10156/10163	2671	5	10156/10163
1208	5	9041/9045	1208	5	9041/9045
1874	5	10743/10747	1874	5	10743/10747
2308	10	2566/2575	2308	10	2566/2575
2436	5	556/560	2436	5	556/560
3308	10	5966/5975	3308	10	5966/5975
2982	6	10930/10982	2982	6	10930/10982
		2761/2762			2761/2762
2287	5	3026/3030	2287	5	3026/3030
2306	2	28/29	2306	2	28/29
1360	5	9446/9450	1360	5	9446/9450
2669	5	2267, 2269, 2283, 7406, and 7409	2669	5	2267, 2269, 2283, 7406, and 7409
2670	1	5636	2670	1	5636
2842	5	7196/7200	2842	5	7196/7200
2078	5	11780/11784	2078	5	11780/11784
2079	5	11785/11789	2079	5	11785/11789
2080	5	11790/11794	2080	5	11790/11794
2361	4	11795/11798	2361	4	11795/11798
2238	1	10200	2238	1	10200
3539	5	6606/6610	3539	5	6606/6610
1132	1	12202	1132	1	12202
2178	1	5411/5416	2178	1	5411/5416
1543	5	6333	1543	5	6333
1521	1	6422	1521	1	6422
2769	1	42	2769	1	42
1563	1	11178/11179	1563	1	11178/11179
1397	2	12142/12144	1397	2	12142/12144
3322	3	1177	3322	3	1177
1584	1	7421	1584	1	7421
1779	1	12330	1779	1	12330
2202	1	11907/11908	2202	1	11907/11908
3585	2	11663	3585	2	11663
3116	1		3116	1	

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1919.

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.Administrative Orders by
Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative
Commandant, state:—

STRENGTH.

No. 201 Spr. J. P. Middleton,
Engineer Company, is permitted
to resign, on leaving the Colony,
to date from 5. 4. 19.

LEAVE.

Sergt. J. A. Young, "B"
Coy., is granted 12 months'
extension of leave from
2. 4. 19. Gnr. W. J. Hinton,
Arty. Coy., is granted 12 months'
leave from 13. 3. 19. Spr. D. L.
Lyle, Eng. Coy., is granted 9
months' leave from 15. 4. 19. Pte.
P. T. Chilvers, Sig. Sec. is granted
6 weeks' leave from 13. 3. 19.
Pte. F. Allen, "B" Coy., is granted
12 months' leave from 27. 3.
19. Spr. C. A. Bennett, Eng.
Coy., is granted 3 months'
extension of leave from
6. 2. 19. Pte. G. Martin, "B"
Coy., is granted leave from 21.
3. 19 to 30. 4. 19.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

Reference Corps Order No. 5
dated 10. 1. 19, a lecture on
Hanging and Range Carls.
will be given by the Adjutant at
Headquarters on Wednesday,
19th March, at 6.00 p.m.

ALLOTMENT OF RIFLE RANGES.

King's Park Rifle Range is
allotted to the 74th Punjab from
1st April to 1st May, 1919, from
8 a.m. to 1 p.m., daily. Sundays
excepted. King's Park Range
is allotted to the 15th Infantry
from 11th March to 30th March
and from 2nd May to 30th June,
from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., daily.
Sundays excepted.

ARTILLERY ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company
by Major J. H. W. Armstrong,
V. D., state:—Sunday, 16th March.—Gun
Practice. Parade at Belchers
Battery.—9 a.m. Right Half
Company. 9.30 a.m. Left Half
Company.Monday, 17th March.—5.15
p.m. Left Half Company. T.E.T.
at Headquarters. N.C.O.s and men
as detailed by O.C. Left Half
Company.Tuesday, 18th March.—7.30
a.m. Right Half Company. T.E.T.
at Headquarters. N.C.O.s and
men as detailed by O.C. Right
Half Company.Sunday, 23rd March.—9 a.m.
Right Half Company. Annual
Musketry Course at King's Park
Range, Kowloon. 9 a.m. Left Half
Company. Annual Musketry
Course at Tai Koo Range, Quarry
Bay.

ENGINEER ORDERS.

Orders for Engineer Company
by Captain W. Russell state:—
Annual Musketry Course.—
No. 4 Section will fire their
Musketry Course on Saturday,
15th March at 2.30 p.m. at
King's Park Range. Officers on
duty: Lieuts. Brown and Marley
and 2nd Lieut. Blackburn.
Casuals of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections
will fire on Sunday 16th Mar.
at 9 a.m. at King's Park Range.
Officers on duty: Captain
Russell and Lieut. Stevenson.February Pay will be issued at
Engineer Company Office, Head-
quarters, Hongkong Defence
Corps, for all except Tai Koo re-
sidents, on Tuesday, 18th and
Wednesday, 19th instant, between
11 a.m. and noon.

INFANTRY ORDERS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion
by Major H. A. Morgan state:—
Friday, 21st March.—5.15 p.m.
"A" and "B" Companies on
Murray Parade Ground. Dress
Drill order. Officers will wear
swords. The Commandant invites
all N.C.O.s and men over 41
years of age, who can manage to
do so, to attend this parade, at
which his Excellency the Officer

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN
MESNEY.It is with much regret we have
to record the death of Captain
Mesney, who passed away yester-
day, in Singapore, the cause of
death being pneumonia.The deceased, who was 53
years of age, joined Messrs'
Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.,
on August 17, 1900, and was
appointed Captain on February
21, 1904. Since 1907, Captain Mes-
ney had been in charge of the s.s.
Nam Sang, which has been on
Government service in the
Mediterranean, and was on his
way back in charge of that vessel,
to Hongkong, the steamer having
been released. Much sympathy
will be felt for the widow of the
deceased, to whom the Captain
was only recently married in
Calcutta.

BOXING SURPRISE.

EX-AMATEUR CHAMPION
WINS.Fred Blackborough, the York-
shire light-weight, came to town
with a big reputation on January
20, and at the reopening of the
N. S. C. he started a hot favourite
against Bob Marriott, the ex-
amateur champion. Once more,
as so often happens, the
experts were proved wrong,
and Blackborough, after a most
disappointing display, was forced
to retire after the eleventh round
had finished. He left the ring
with many painful evidences of
Marriott's handiwork, and it may
be said, that from the start of the
very first round he never looked
like justifying the high opinion
of his admirers.Marriott is built very much on
the slender, graceful lines of Billy
Wells, who was one of the
spectators of the contest—that is
to say, if you can imagine Wells
at about the age of 16—and he
boxes very like our champion.
He stands up nicely, and is quick
to use either hand, and is quick
in the arms and legs, but full
of fighting vigour. Owing
to his physical disadvantages he
was glad to get close in, and he
held persistently. It was more
of a wrestling match than boxing,
but Marriott punished his man
severely with upper cuts and now
and then a stinging right to the
head. Blackborough could not
often get past the long arms of
the ex-amateur, and although he
struggled heroically against odds,
nature forced him to acknowledge
the full bitterness of defeat. In
his class Blackborough is no
doubt a good enough lad, but his
class is not that of Marriott, who
in his turn is certainly not a
champion. So far it looks as if
Joe Starmer is the best of the
light-weights, but Marriott ought
to have his chance now against
the old Kettering man.Administering the Government
will present the Colonial Auxil-
iary Forces Officers' Decoration to
Major H. H. Wakeman.Saturday, 22nd March.—3.00
p.m. "D" Company at King's
Park Range. Annual Musketry
Course.Sunday, 23rd March.—7.30 a.m.
No. 7 Platoon (N. C. O.s and men
who wish to fire at Quarry Bay)
at Tai Koo Rifle Range. Annual
Musketry Course, Part 3,
Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Tuesday, 18th March.—5.15
p.m. At Jockey Club Stables,
Dress, Drill order.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 18th March.—5.15
p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T.
—Rifles, Belts, pouches and
dummy cartridges to be carried.TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—From 1st April
two partly furnished large
light rooms with broad front
verandah, three smaller rooms,
kitchen & servants quarters and
use of tennis court—in healthiest
locality in Kowloon—two minutes
from Ferry—moderate charge—
apply P. O. Box 259.VICTORIA RECREATION
CLUB.NOTICE.—The Final of the
Open Billiard Champion-
ship of the Colony between Mr.
K. K. Leung & Sgt. Drummond,
R. G. A. takes place this evening
commencing at 6 p.m. sharp. At
500 there will be an interval of
one hour for dinner. Seats can
be booked at the Anderson Music
Co. (\$2).

WANTED.

WANTED.—OPPORTUNITY
is knocking at your door,
take hold of it, we require a good
STENOGRAPHER. Write Box
119 c/o Hongkong Telegraph,
stating qualifications and salary
expected.

FOR SALE

A few 5 roomed Residences
situated at Kowloon Point.
Easy terms.

Apply to:

A. ABDOLRAHIM
34, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1919.TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks, s. & sa. \$750

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$410

North China b. \$122½

Hibons b. & sa. \$1010

Yangtzes b. \$225

Far Easterns b. \$26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires sa. \$175

H. K. Fires sa. \$355

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. 94

Steamboats b. 21½

Indos (Pref.) b. \$32

Indos (Def.) b. \$161

Shells b. 160/-

Ferries b. \$38

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$120

Malabons n. \$38½

MINING.

Kailans sa. 50/-

Langkats b. \$23½

Raub b. 2

Tromps n. 40/-

Urals n. 40/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves n. \$117

Kowloon Docks s. \$162

Shai Docks b. \$128

N. Engineering b. \$24

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$102½ sa. 103

H. K. Hotels b. \$87

Land Invest. b. \$102½ sa. 102½

H'phreys Est. b. \$7.10

K'loon Lands b. \$88

L. Reclamations n. \$175

West Points b. \$88

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. \$212½

Kung Yiks b. \$172

Lan Kung Mows b. \$146

Orientals b. \$78

Shai Cottons b. \$158

Yangtzepeeps b. \$9.80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. \$8.70

Bornes b. \$12½

China Light & P. b. \$5.15 sa. 5½

Providents b. \$8½

Dairy Farms n. \$75½

H. K. Electrics b. \$33½

Macao Electrics n. \$80

Ropes b. \$8

Trams, Low Level s. \$7.30

Trams, Peak, old b. cts. 75

Trams, Peak, new b. cts. 75

Laundries b. \$8.60

Steel Foundries n. \$12

U. Waterboats b. \$12½

Watsons b. \$6.15

Wm. Powells b. \$9½

Wiseman's b. \$27

Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

BREEZY GARAGE!

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31, Des Vaux Road, Central.

The latest model, "Chandler", "Hudson" and "Oakland" cars
for hire.
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.
Shopping etc. at moderate charges.
Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all
clients are sure of every safety and comfort.
Large stocks of spare parts, and children's "Skidders," on sale.
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Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
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Prompt attention given to Orders.

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Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,
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Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,
Fillet & other Hand-made Laces.
Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality,
Moderate prices.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Maison Lily

Just received an assortment

New Shaw Hats

Linen, Paper, Plain

and Flowered Veils

Alexander Building,
Hongkong.THE HONGKONG SCHOOL
OF MOTORING.APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the
syllabus including courses for MECHANICS
and DRIVING.SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous
of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the
moment having means at their disposal for
their course.

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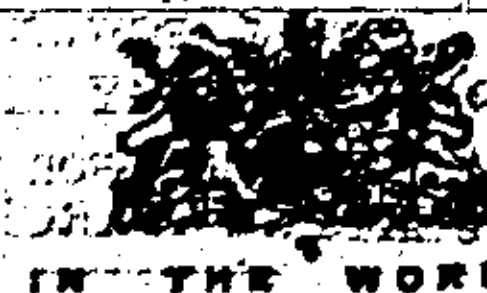
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HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.
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TO-NIGHT!

THE MAN IN THE CLOCK

A COMICAL TRAGEDY PLAYED BY

FREDONY

29 Quick changes.

5 Different characters.

A GREAT PROTEAN NOVELTY.

VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

in New Songs, Items and Dances.

STILL A NEW ATTRACTION

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THAT RAGTIME GIRL

PATHE PRESENTS

GLADYS HULETTE and CRUGHTON HALE

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"FOR SALE"

A STRONG STORY OF TO-DAY

IN 5 PARTS.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/4
Demand	3/4 7/16
30 d/s	3/4 9/16
60 d/s	3/4 11/16
4 m/s	3/4 12/16
1/1 Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	133
T/T Japan	145 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	73 3/4
co & New York	73 3/4
T/T Java	178 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	403 1/4
Demand Paris	404

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/4 1/4
4 m/s D/P	3/4 1/4
4 m/s L/C	3/4 1/4
30 d/s Sydney and	3/4
Melbourne	3/4
30 d/s San Francisco	73 1/4
co & New York	73 1/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	421
6 m/s France	423
Demand Germany	74
Demand New York	74
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Manila	150
Demand Singapore	133
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	49 3/4
Sovereign	6 35 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	44 80
Bar Silver, per oz	47 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	tar.
" 10 "	5 % prem.
" 5 "	5 % dis.
Canton "	5 % dis.

ANOTHER AMERICAN BANK, IN

CHINA.

The American Foreign Bank Corporation, of which Archibald Kains is president, which began business on Nov. 1, 1917, has during the past year, established branches in Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Panama, Cristobal and Port-au-Prince. According to a recent news despatch from New York, the company will soon establish branches in China and Japan.

NOTICE

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily — AT THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

G. R.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby notified that a Limited number of Public Jirikishas will be put into service at the Peak District from FRIDAY, the 14th inst.

E. D. C. WOLFE.

Captain Superintendent of Police, Hongkong, 12th March, 1919.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21 Praya East
Hongkong.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY
Manager or Managers.
Application should be sent to
The Rev. W. T. Featherstone,
The Diocesan Boys' School.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
7.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.
7.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
8.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
8.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
9.15 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.
9.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.
10.15 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.
10.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.
11.15 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	10.15 p.m.
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.
11.45 a.m.	2.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
12.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
12.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	11.45 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	12.00 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	10.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.
1.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	8.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
2.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.
2.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.	11.45	

